

Tsuguo HONGO*: Notes on Japanese larger fungi (11)

本郷次雄*: 日本産きのこ類の研究 (11)

62) **Hygrophorus stagninus** Hongo sp. nov. (*Hygrocybe stagnina* Hongo).

Pileo 1.5–2 cm vel ultra lato, convexo obtuso, demum expanso, glabro, non viscido, hygrophano, in humidis transparenter striato, e aurantio flavo; carne tenui, fragili superficiei concolori, inodora et insipida; lamellis adnaxis vel adnato-subdecurrentibus, distantibus ($L=18-20$; $l=1-3$), 2–3.5 mm latis, crassis, pileo subconcoloribus vel pallidioribus; stipite 4.5–6 cm longo, 2–2.5 mm crasso, aequali, e farcto solido, glabso, pileo concolori, basi albido; sporis in cumulo albis.

Microscopic characters: Spores ovoid, smooth, often somewhat angular, non-amyloid, $6.5-8.5 \times 4.5-6 \mu$; basidia usually four-spored, $32-45 \times 6.5-7 \mu$; cheilo- and pleurocystidia not differentiated; gill-trama of subparallel to somewhat interwoven hyphae, $5-15 \mu$ broad; clamp connections present.

Hab. Scattered in *sphagnum* bogs, Ishiyama-dera, Ōtsu-city, Nov. 5, 1955 and Oct. 16, 1956 (type**). Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

This species superficially closely resembles *H. citrinus* Rea sensu Lange (Fl. Agar. Dan. 5: 27, pl. 167, f. A (1940)) but entirely lacks the viscosity. It also differs in its sphagnicolous habitat and its more or less broader spores. (Lange gave the spore size as $7-10 \times 4-5 \mu$ or $7-8 \times 4\frac{1}{4} \mu$ for *H. citrinus*.)

63) **Mycena roseomarginata** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 10–17 mm lato, primum ovato, deinde campanulato vel conico-convexo, obtuso, hygrophano, cinereo vel brunneolo-cinereo, interdum cum tinctura pallide vinacea, centro 'obscuriori, in extreme margine albido, in humidis longe transparenter striato; carne tenui, superficiei concolori, odore saporeque nullo; lamellis adnatis, ascendentibus, subdistantibus ($L=15-18$; $l=1-3$), 2.5–3.5 mm latis ventricosis, albidis, acie pruinosa atque saepe rosea, intervenosis; stipite 2–3 cm longo, ± 1 mm crasso, aequali, polito et glabro, pileo concolori, apice pallidiori, fistuloso, basi albo-strigoso; sporis in cumulo albis.

Microscopic characters: Spores ellipsoid to subovoid, smooth, $7.5-10 \times 4.5-6.5 \mu$, weakly amyloid; basidia four-spored, $26-32 \times 7-8 \mu$; cheilocystidia crowded, $28-42 \times 10.5-21 \mu$, clavate or ventricose, with one to several rod-like or finger-like

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** All type specimens are deposited in the writer's herbarium.

projections over the upper portion; pleurocystidia absent or very rare; hyphae with clamp connections.

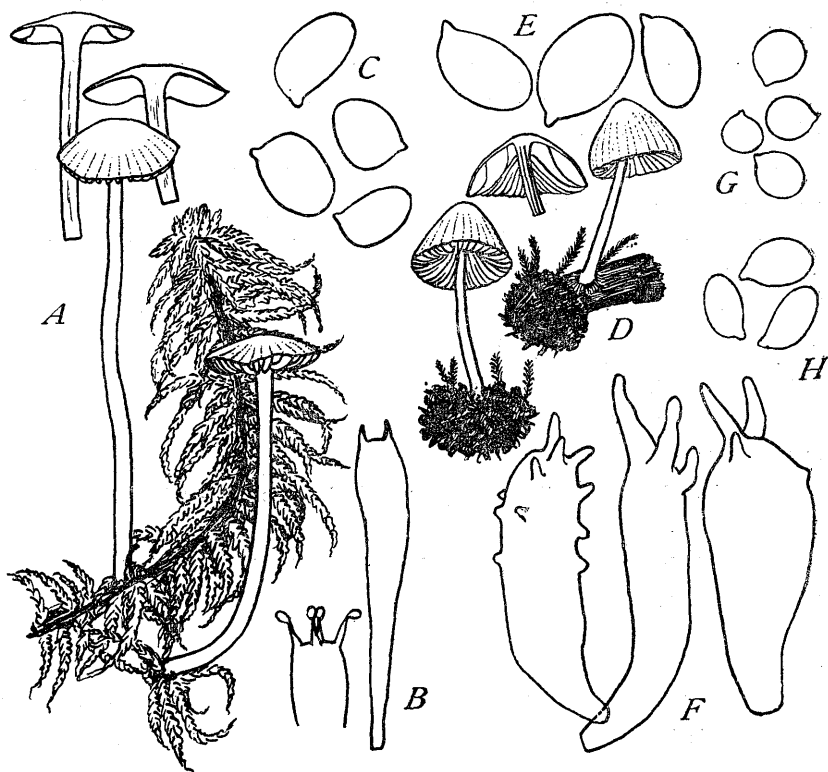


Fig. 1. *Hygrophorus stagninus* Hongo: A, carpophores; B, basidia; C, spores. *Mycena roseomarginata* Hongo: D, carpophores; E, spores; F, cheilocystidia. *Limacella glioderma* Earle: G, spores. *Agaricus subrutilescens* Hotson et Stuntz: H, spores. (A, D $\times 1$; B, F $\times 900$; C, E, G, H $\times 1500$).

Hab. Gregarious, on humus or on fallen twigs in plantation of *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu-city, April 21 (type), 25 and 28, 1956. Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

The grayish color, the rosy gill edges and the peculiar cystidia serve to distinguish this fungus from other marginate species. It is closely related to *M. rubromarginata* (Fr.) Quél., but differs distinctly in the shape of its cystidia. In the latter the cystidia are fusoid-ventricose and smooth, while in *M. roseomarginata* they are usually provided with rod-like or finger-like prolongations over the

enlarged portion. *M. avenacea* (Fr.) Quél. also appears to be very close, but it has olivaceous color and more or less narrow spores (Smith: $9-12(13) \times 4-5.5 \mu$).

64) ***Limacella glioderma*** (Fr.) Earle, in Bull. New York Bot. Gard. **5**: 447 (1909).

Lepiota glioderma Gill. (1874)—*Armillaria glioderma* Quél. (1875)—*Amanita glioderma* Gilb. (1918)—*Melanoleuca subpessundata* Murr. (1913)—*M. subvelata* Murr. (1913)—*Armillaria graveolens* Murr. (1943).

Hab. On rich humus in Bot. Gard. of Kyoto Univ., Kyoto-city, Aug. 31, 1956. Distr. Europe, North America. New to Japan.

Ill.: Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, pl. 118; H. V. Smith, Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters, **30**: pl. 1.

The field characters of this agaric are the glutinous, chestnut brown cap, the dry, fibrillose-floccose, more or less zoned stem, the cortiniform veil and the strong farinaceous smell.

The spores of the above collection measure $3.5-4.5 \mu$ in diam, are smooth, globose and nonamyloid.

65) ***Agaricus subrutilescens*** (Kauffm.) Hotson et Stuntz, in Mycologia, **30**: 219 (1938).

Spores dark brownish under the microscope, ellipsoid, smooth, usually 1-guttulate, $5.5-6.5 \times 3.5 \mu$; basidia four-spored, $18-22 \times 5-6.5 \mu$; pleurocystidia none; cheilocystidia scattered, $10-19 \times 6-9 \mu$, clavate, hyaline, thin-walled; clamp connections absent.

Hab. Solitary or gregarious, on the ground in pine woods, Seta-chō, Ōmi, Oct. 9, 1954: in bamboo forest, Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu-city, Oct. 25, 1956.

Distr. North America. New to Japan.

Ill.: A. H. Smith, Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters, **25**: pl. 3 and p. 123, f. 2, c (spores); ———, Mushrooms, reel 28, no. 195.

Not uncommon. This species is readily distinguished by the dark lilac brown fibrils of the cap and the floccose-fibrillose covering below the ring to the stem. The cap is usually 6.5-10 cm broad, but somewhat gigantic form (more than 20 cm) have been met.

66) ***Psathyrella subatrata*** (Fr.) Gill. Champ. Fr. 616 (1874).

Spores grayish brown under the microscope (in KOH), ellipsoid, smooth, with a hyaline apical pore, $11-15 \times 6-7.5 \mu$; cheilocystidia abundant, subventricose, with elongated necks and rounded apices, subcapitate in some, smooth, thin-walled,

hyaline, $33-60 \times 7-12 \mu$; setae on the pileus dark brownish, thick-wal'ed, $60-300 \times 3.5-7.5 \mu$ thick.

Hab. On the ground in forest, Samegai-mura, Ōmi, May 5, 1955.

Distr. Europe, North America. New to Japan.

Ill.: Gillet, Hymén. pl. 353; Cooke, l. c., pl. 633; A. H. Smith, Pap. Mich. Acad. Sci. Arte & Letters, **23**: pl. 2; Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. **4**: pl. 155, f. E (as *Psathyra conopileia* var. *subatrata*).

This species is characterized microscopically by the presence of the thickwall-ed setae on the cap.

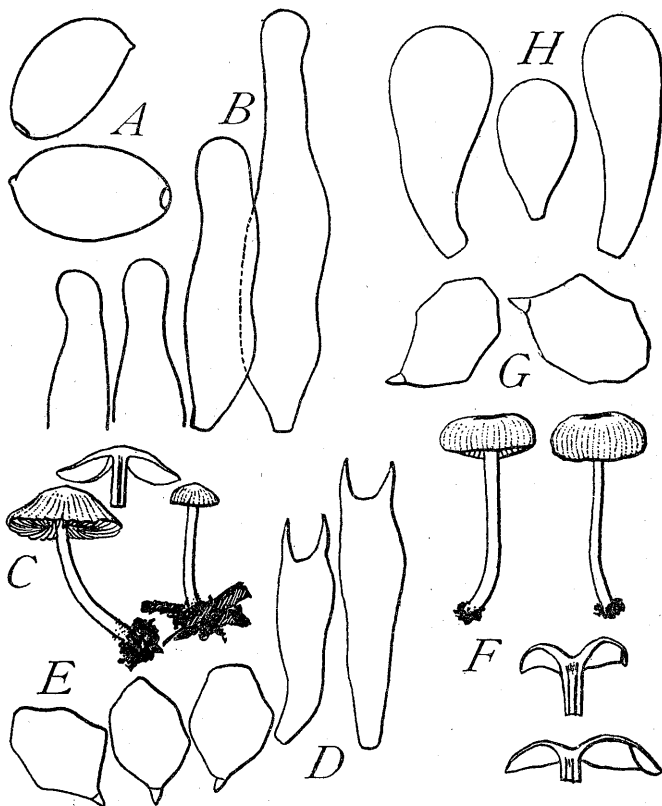


Fig. 2. *Psathyrella subatrata* Gill.: A, spores; B, cheilocystidia. *Rhodophyllus bisporus* Hongo: C, carpophores; D, basidia; E, spores. *Rhodophyllus pulchellus* Hongo: F, carpophores; G, spores; H, cheilocystidia. (C, F $\times 1$; B, D, H $\times 900$; A, E, G $\times 1500$).

67) **Rhodophyllus bisporus** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 8-15 mm lato, e convexo plano, hygrophano, glabro, pallide gilvo, centro brunneolo, toto pellucide striato in humidis, estriato et nitente in stato sicco, margine primum \pm incurvato; carne tenui, subconcolori hygrophanaque, fragili, odore subnullo, sapore miti; lamellis adnexis (vel adnato-adnexis), ventricosis, 1-2 mm latis, distantibus vel subdistantibus ($L=16-19$; $l=(1)3(7)$), albidis dein roseis; stipite 1.5-2 cm longo, 1-2 mm crasso, aequali, glabro, pileo concolori vel pallidiori, ad apicem pruinulosulo, basi albo tomentoso; sporis in cumulo carneis; *basidiis bisporis*.

Microscopic characters: Spores heterodiametric, angular, $9-10.5 \times 6.5-7.5 \mu$, 1-to multi-guttulate; basidia two-spored $34-40 \times 6.5-7.5 \mu$; cheilo- and pleurocystidia not differentiated; hyphae clampless.

Hab. Gregarious, on humus or on much decayed wood in plantation of *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, Ishiyama-Hiratsu-chō, Ōtsu-city, May 9, 12 (type) and 14, 1956; May 6, 1957. Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

A very small spring fungus. This species is remarkable for the 2-spored basidia which are only rarely seen in the genus *Rhodophyllus* (e. g. *R. cetratus* (Fr. Quél.). (Subgenus: *Nolanea*).

68) **Rhodophyllus pulchellus** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 7-20 mm lato, convexo-umbilicato, subhygrophano, ad marginem \pm striato, saepe minute squamuloso, praesertim in medio, pallide gilvo-carneo, medio tinctura brunneola, sicco pallescente et sericello; carne tenui, subconcolori, fragili, odore saporeque nullo; lamellis adnatis vel subdecurrentibus, subdistantibus ($L=19-26$; $l=3(7)$), ventricosis, 2-4 mm latis, albis dein carneis; stipite 2-3 cm longo, 1.5-2.5 mm crasso, aequali. interdum compresso, glabro, albo vel albido, fistuloso, subcartilagineo, basi mycelio floccoso albo praedito; sporis in cumulo carneis.

Microscopic characters: Spores heterodiametric, angular, $10-12.5 \times 7-9 \mu$, usually 1-guttulate; basidia four-spored, $26-37 \times 9.5-11 \mu$; cheilocystidia crowded, $25-37 \times 13-14.5 \mu$, clavate to capitate, hyaline, thin-walled; clamp connections absent at least at the base of basidia.

Hab. Gregarious, on lawns in a pleasure-ground, Tanakami-Kurozu-chō, Ōtsu-city, July 2, 1956 (type). Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

A summer fungus. It belongs to section *Leptoniae Genuinae*, subgenus *Lep-tonia* of Kühner and Romagnesi's system (1953).

69) **Lactarius subzonarius** Hongo sp. nov.

Pileo 2.5-4 cm lato, mox depresso, deinde infundibuliformi, non viscido,

circulis pallide carneis et cinnamomeo-brunneis concentricis zonato; carne pallida, parum crassa, odore fortissimo; lacte candido, immutabili, sapore dulci; lamellis adnato-decurrentibus vel decurrentibus, confertissimis, interdum furcatis, pallide carneis, tactu leviter brunnescentibus, angustis (2–2.5 mm); stipite 2.5–3 cm longo, 5–7 mm crasso, subaequali, rufulo-brunneo, albo-pruinoso, ruguloso, interdum compresso, cavo, basi fulvo-strigoso; sporis in cumulo cremeis.

Microscopic characters: Spores subspheric, $6\frac{1}{4}$ – $8\times 5\frac{3}{4}$ – $6\frac{2}{3}$ μ (excl. orn.), reticulate, amyloid; basidia four-spored, 37 – 43×11 – 12 μ ; cheilocystidia crowded, 25 – 40×4.5 – 5 μ , subcylindric, often constricted at the upper part, the apex subacute

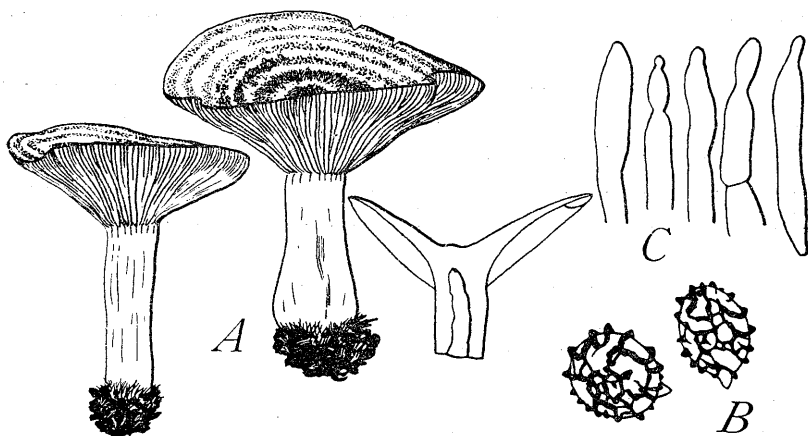


Fig. 3. *Lactarius subzonarius* Hongo: A, carpophores ($\times 1$); B, spores ($\times 1500$); C, cheilocystidia ($\times 900$).

or obtuse, hyaline, rather thin-walled.

Hab. Gregarious, among mosses under planted *Abies firma*, Ishiyama-Hiratsuchō, Ōtsu-city, July 5, 1956 (type). Distr. Endemic (Ōmi).

Summer to early autumn. This species is remarkable for the distinctly zonate cap and the characteristic strong smell like currey or *Ligusticum* (especially in dried specimens).

62) ヌマキヤマタケ (新種)。外観はほとんど *Hygrophorus citrinus* Rea sensu Lange と同様であるが、傘に粘性がない。大津市石山寺山内の沼地 (ミズゴケ中) に発生する。

63) ウスベニフチタケ (新種)。 *Mycena rubromarginata* (Fr.) Quél. とはシスチジアの形において、又 *M. avenacea* (Fr.) Quél. とは傘の色及び胞子の形において異なる。

る。大津市石山平津町にてヒノキ植林内で採つた。

64) チャヌメリカラカサタケ (新称)。傘はクリ褐色、粘性；茎は繊維状——綿毛状、乾性；内被膜はクモの巣状；肉には強い粉臭がある。京都大学植物園で採つた。

65) ザラエノハラタケ (新称)。傘の表面は帯紫褐色の鱗被におおわれ、又茎のツバより下部は綿毛状——繊維状をなす点が著しい特徴である。滋賀県瀬田町のアカツ林及び大津市石山平津町の竹林内で採つた。

66) オオナヨタケ (新称)。傘の表面に長さ 60-300 μ の暗褐色、厚膜の剛毛が散在する点で近縁種と異なっている。滋賀県醒井村、養鱒場内で採つた。

67) フタツミウラベニタケ (新種)。小形。傘の表面は淡黄褐色を帯びる。担子柄は 2 胞子を着ける。大津市石山平津町のヒノキ植林内、腐植土上又は朽株上に 5 月頃発生する。

68) シバフウラベニタケ (新種)。小形。傘の表面は帯黄肉色、中央はくぼみ小鱗被を有する。茎は殆んど白色。7 月頃、大津市田上黒津町、遊園地の芝生上に発生する。

69) ニオイワチチタケ (新種)。傘の表面には非常に明瞭な環紋があり、肉にはカレー粉乃至はトウキ (当帰) 様の香りがあるが乾燥すれば更に強烈となる。乳液は白味を帯びた水様、不変性、無味。夏秋季、大津市石山平津町のモミの樹下に多数発生する。

本誌第 32 卷の正誤 Errata for vol. 32

頁	行	誤	正
82	下カラ 1	塊状組織	塊状組織と類似
128	11	さしたも の	さしてきたもの
"	13	<i>erythranthus</i>	<i>erythranthus</i>
"	"	Ikegai	Ikegami
"	16	trajecto	trajectu
"	下から 18	Sirobana	Shirobana
"	下から 3	Shirakawa	Shirasaka
156	19	<i>falsinervulosmu</i>	<i>falsinervulosum</i>
157	table 1 行目	<i>M. spuronervulosum</i>	<i>M. falsinervulosum</i>
158	12	<i>M. spuronervulosum</i>	<i>M. falsinervulosum</i>
"	14	<i>M. spuronervulosum</i>	<i>M. falsinervulosum</i>
Plate II の説明 (No. 5 所載)		B: <i>Mindorensse</i>	B: <i>M. mindorensse</i>